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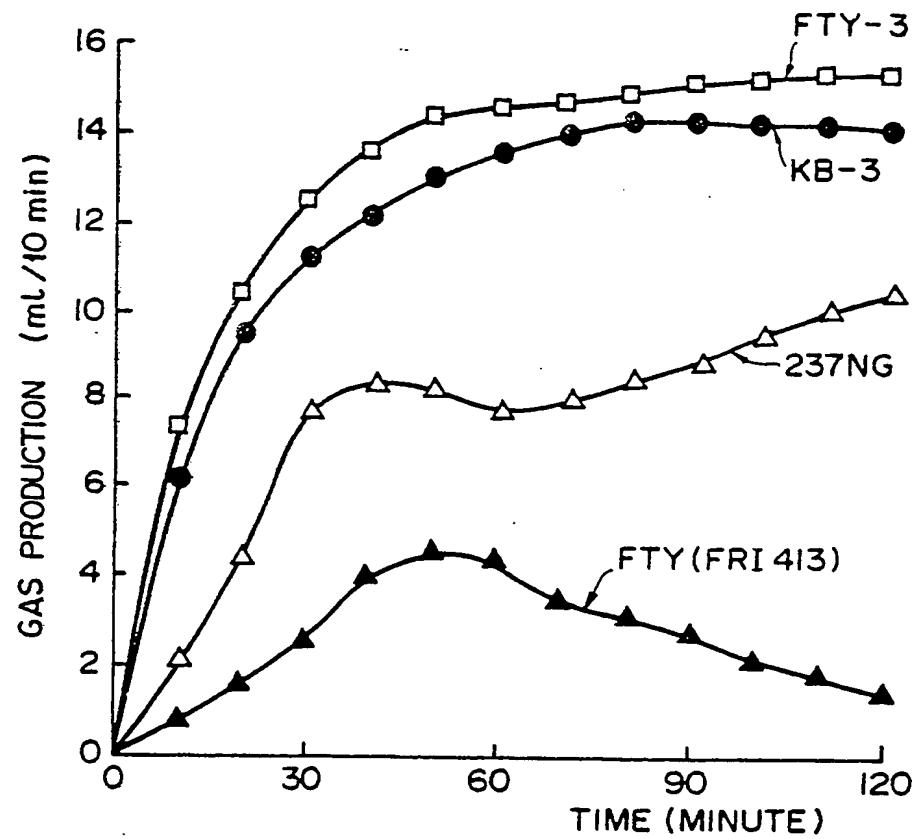
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⑳ Novel Bakers' yeast.

㉑ A diploid hybrid bakers' yeast belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae having at least strong fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough and strong freeze-resistance and frozen bread dough containing the same are provided.



NOVEL BAKERS' YEAST

The present invention relates to a diploid hybrid strain characterized by at least having strong fermentative ability of "non-sugar bread dough" (hereinafter may be referred to as "non-sugar dough") and strong freeze-resistance and also relates to "frozen bread dough" (hereinafter may be referred to as "frozen dough") containing at least the hybrid strain and a dough composition. Furthermore, this invention relates to 5 production of a variety of bread by using the frozen dough.

Recently, frozen dough for bread has been attractive so much in the baking industry because it has the following great advantages; i.e., (1) it may be useful in the supply of fresh-baked bread; and (2) it has vast merits for solving industrial laboring problems relating to time-shortening of a baking process (savings of labor) and termination of a night job. Frozen dough which is produced by kneading and fermenting 10 materials for bread, keeping the material under freezing at around -20°C, until the time of baking after, if necessary, proofing. Common bakers' yeast is so likely damaged by fermentation prior to freezing that the use of yeast is limited to a case where dough enriched with a relatively large amount of materials such as sugar, fat, egg, milk products, etc. is not subjected to fermentation or subjected to fermentation for only a short time prior to freezing. When the dough containing common bakers' yeast which is through 15 fermentation process for a short time before freezing is thawed and baked immediately after proofing, it cannot be sufficiently baked so that it causes some problems such that flavor and taste of bread may be deteriorated. A process wherein the frozen dough is thawed and subjected to proofing requires a long time for baking, so that the purpose of frozen dough method may be lost.

Thus, there has been a demand for a kind of bakers' yeast which has a great freeze-resistance, may be 20 hardly damaged by storage under the frozen condition after fermentation, during prepared of frozen dough. Some reports have presented kinds of yeast having freeze-resistance, i.e., Saccharomyces rosei (Japanese Patent Kokoku No. 59-25584), Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY (Japanese Patent Kokoku No. 59-48607), Saccharomyces cerevisiae IAM4274 (Japanese Patent Kokai No. 59-203442). Both Saccharomyces rosei and Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY (FRI-413) do not have strong maltose-fermentative ability and therefore, 25 they are not suitable for use in frozen dough with the sugar content in the range of 0 to 20 % by weight based on flour, i.e., from non-sugar dough to dough with a moderate sugar level. Saccharomyces cerevisiae IAM4274 has maltose-fermentative ability but does not show sufficient freeze-resistance in the dough with the sugar content in the range of 0 to 20 % by weight based on flour, i.e., from non-sugar dough, etc. to the 30 dough with a moderate sugar level. Size of the yeast Saccharomyces rosei is smaller than that of common bakers' yeasts, so that it takes a long time for separation, washing and dehydration of yeasts. The other reports have presented bakers' yeast which is suitable for the dough for lean type bread and has maltose-fermentative ability and freeze-resistance, i.e. Saccharomyces cerevisiae KYF110 (Japanese Patent Kokai No. 62-208273), and a fusant strain Saccharomyces cerevisiae 3-2-6D (Japanese Patent Kokai No. 63-294778) which is obtained by the cell fusion technique and has strong maltose-fermentative ability and 35 enhanced freeze-resistance. However, these are not satisfactory yet.

As heretofore mentioned, there has not been obtained bakers' yeast which has strong fermentative ability and great freeze-resistance of non-sugar dough up to the dough with a moderate sugar level (up to 20 % by weight based on flour), and which is appropriate for the non-sugar dough without sugar such as French bread and bread crumb or the dough for a white bread. Therefore, it has been extremely difficult to 40 produce frozen dough for such kinds of bread.

The common bakers' yeast commercially available for non-sugar dough has a problem on storability because of the rapid decrease of its fermentative ability under storage in the form of products, compared with the deterioration rate of ordinary bakers' yeasts having high fermentative ability of dough of a higher sugar level and middle fermentative ability of non-sugar dough, which are widely used for the bread with the 45 sugar content in the range of 5 % to 30 % by weight based on flour.

After intensive study to solve the above problems, the present inventors succeeded in a diploid hybrid strain which has both at least the same fermentative ability as the common bakers' yeasts for non-sugar dough, with respect to fermentation of dough having up to moderate sugar level (sugar content; 0 to 20 % by weight based on flour), and has strong freeze-resistance. The "diploid hybrid strain" is obtained by 50 conjugation between a "haploid yeast strain" (hereinafter may be referred to as "haploid strain") obtained from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae having at least strong fermentative ability of non-sugar dough and a haploid yeast strain obtained from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae having so weak fermentative ability of non-sugar dough but strong freeze-resistance that it is hardly used for frozen dough of lean type bread. Furthermore, they found that the diploid hybrid strain was usable as bakers' yeast for non-sugar

dough up to dough with a moderate sugar level, specifically for frozen dough. High quality bread can be obtained from frozen doughs which are made with the diploid hybrid strain and have non-sugar to a moderate sugar level, for example, non-sugar dough for such as French bread and bread crumb and dough for a white bread.

5 Additionally, the present diploid hybrid strain shows slower reduction in the fermentative ability during the storage than the common bakers' yeast for non-sugar dough. Thus, the diploid hybrid strain provides great advantages on storage.

According to the present invention, a diploid hybrid strain characterized by at least having strong fermentative ability of non-sugar dough and strong freeze-resistance, which is provided by conjugation 10 between a haploid yeast strain obtained from germination of spores of a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae having at least strong fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough and a haploid yeast strain obtained from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae which has strong freeze-resistance but weak fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough. The present invention further provides frozen bread dough containing at least the diploid 15 hybrid strain and a dough composition.

In accompanying drawing, it shows that CO₂ production every 10 minutes from non-sugar dough of Example 2. In the drawing, marks □, ●, Δ and ▲ are for yeasts of the present diploid hybrid strain FTY-3 (FERM BP 2326), KB-3 (FERM BP 2742) or a mate for the FTY-3, 237NG and FTY (FERM BP 2743) or a mate for the FTY-3, respectively.

20 The diploid hybrid strain according to the present invention is obtained by conjugation between two parent strains, i.e. a haploid strain from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae which has at least strong fermentative ability of non-sugar dough and a haploid strain from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae which has strong freeze-resistance. One of them is Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY-3 (FERM BP-2326) deposited 25 at the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, the Fermentation Research Institute, Japan.

One of the parent strains, a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae having at least strong fermentative ability of non-sugar dough, may be any bakers' yeast for non-sugar dough commercially available in the market or any yeast strains which exhibit equivalent fermentative ability to the yeast above but has weak freeze-resistance. One of examples thereof is Saccharomyces cerevisiae KB-3 (FERM 30 BP 2742; product name, "45 Red Yeast"; manufactured by Toyo Jozo Company, Ltd.).

Another parent diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae which has at least strong freeze-resistance, may be any yeast strains which have equivalent degree of freeze-resistance to that of the yeasts used in frozen rich bread dough and which exert weak fermentative ability of non-sugar dough but strong freeze-resistance. One of examples is Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY (FRI-413) (FERM BP 2743).

35 Saccharomyces cerevisiae has the general properties mentioned below and the three diploid strains aforementioned above, namely, Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY-3, Saccharomyces cerevisiae KB-3 and Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY (FRI-413) have these characteristic properties.

Fermentative ability of carbohydrates

glucose +

40 galactose +

sucrose +

maltose +

lactose -

Assimilation of carbon compounds

45 glucose +

galactose +

sucrose +

maltose +

lactose -

50 raffinose +

soluble starch "Certified" (Lot. No. 0178-15, manufactured by Difco, Co. Ltd.) +

Assimilation of nitrate (KNO₃) -

Vitamin auxotrophy

biotin +

55 folic acid -

nicotinic acid -

thiamin -

riboflavin -

Ca-pantothenate +

inositol ±

pyridoxine ±

p-aminobenzoic acid -

5 Separation of each haploid strain from the two parent strains is carried out by preculturing the parent strain each in a nutrient medium, inoculating the cells on a sporulation medium containing sodium acetate or potassium acetate, incubating the medium at 20 to 25 °C for 2 to 7 days until spores are formed, suspending the cells containing spores in a lytic enzyme solution and keeping the solution to incubate at 30 °C for 30 minutes to 1 hour. After the enzyme-treatment, spores are isolated from ascus using a micro
10 manipulator. The spores isolated are transferred to the nutrient medium and cultured at 30 °C until germination is made and haploid strain is obtained. Each haploid strain is judged by testing as to whether or not conjugation appears in the presence of a known mating type haploid strain.

Conjugation is conducted in such a manner as described in "Protein, Nucleic acid and Enzyme", Vol. 12, No. 12, pp. 1096-1099, Norio Gunke ed. (1967). Each haploid strain separated from the two parent
15 strains is cultured in a nutrient medium at 30 °C for 4 to 8 hours, separately, and then, the same amount of the each cultured medium is mixed and the mixture is incubated at 30 °C, to generate zygotes. The zygotes formed are isolated with a micromanipulator and cultured. After several screenings of diploid hybrid strains having characteristics together of the parent strains. the present diploid hybrid strain Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY-3 (FERM BP 2363) is obtained. The diploid hybrid strain was cultured with a fermenter and
20 final product having water content of 64 - 73 % was obtained after dehydration.

In order to prepare the frozen dough, dough formula such as flour, sugar, salt, fat, skim milk, egg, yeast food, yeast, water, etc., may be appropriately used. Sugar content in the dough is 0 - 20 % by weight based on flour. The diploid hybrid strain Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY-3 as described above is produced in the compressed form of a 70 % water content, and then usually added to the dough in an amount of 1 to
25 10 % by weight based on flour.

The preparation of frozen dough, for instance, for a white bread, is conducted by a straight dough method wherein steps are as follows: mixing and kneading all of flour and other ingredients together with yeast, floor time, dividing, rounding, bench, intermediate proof, molding and freezing, sequentially. In a sponge dough method, steps are mixing and kneading a part of flour and other ingredients together with
30 yeast, the first fermentation to prepare a sponge, and mixing and kneading the sponge with remaining ingredients, floor time, dividing, rounding, bench, molding and freezing, sequentially. In the case of straight dough method, the floor time is set at 0 to 240 minutes and frozen at -15 to -40 °C, usually under the ambient pressure. The bread which is produced using the frozen dough of the present invention is quite superior in apperance, specific volume, grain and flavor to the bread produced from frozen dough made
35 with the common bakers' yeast.

The frozen dough of the present invention may be used for doughs of steamed pork buns, yeast doughnut and the like in addition to a variety of non-sugar dough having up to moderate sugar level for a white bread, French bread, bread crumb, buns or raisin bread.

40 The following examples explain the present invention but they are not intended to limit the present invention thereto.

Example 1 Conjugation

45 Production of the present diploid hybrid strain, Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY-3, (hereinafter referred to as a FTY-3 strain).

Step 1. Presporulation

50 Each of Saccharomyces cerevisiae KB-3 (FERM BP 2742) having strong fermentative ability of non-sugar dough and Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY (FRI-413) (FERM BP 2743) having strong freeze-resistance, was inoculated on a YPD agar medium plate and precultured at 30 °C for 24 hours.

Composition of YPD agar medium (pH 5.5)

5	yeast extract (Lot. 012701, manufactured by Difco, Co. Ltd.)	5 g
10	peptone (Lot 018802, manufactured by Difco, Co. Ltd.)	10 g
15	glucose (special grade, manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.)	40 g
20	KH ₂ PO ₄ (Lot. CTJ3919, manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.)	5 g
25	MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O (Lot. CTP2140, manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.)	2 g
30	agar (Lot. 014001, manufactured by Difco, Co. Ltd.)	20 g
35	distilled water	1000 ml

25 Step 2. Sporulation

A loopful each of the two precultured strains was inoculated and cultured on Sherman's agar medium plate at 25°C for 6 days to induce sporulation.

30 Composition of Sherman's agar medium (pH 7.2)

35	potassium acetate (special grade, manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.)	1.0 g
40	yeast extract (Lot. 012701, manufactured by Difco, Co. Ltd.)	0.1 g
45	glucose (special grade, manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.)	0.05 g
50	agar (Lot. 014001, manufactured by Difco, Co. Ltd.)	2.0 g
	distilled water	100 ml

Step 3. Separation of spores

55 A loopful each of the two sporulated strains was suspended in a solution (2 ml) of a lytic enzyme (product name "Zymolyase-20T"; β -1, 3-glucan laminarinase; 2 - 3U/ml, manufactured by KIRIN BREWERY, Co., Ltd.), respectively, and incubated at 30°C for 30 minutes to 1 hour. After the enzyme treatment, spores were isolated from ascus with a micromanipulator.

Step 4. Germination and production of haploid strains

Each spore isolated was placed on the YPD agar medium plate and cultured at 30°C until the spore was germinated and haploid strain was obtained. Mating type of strains were judged by testing as to whether or not conjugation appears in the presence of a known mating type haploid strains.

Step 5. Conjugation

Each haploid strain thus obtained, i.e. the haploid strain obtained from germination of the diploid yeast strain having strong fermentative ability of non-sugar dough and the haploid strain obtained from germination of spores of the diploid yeast strain having strong freeze-resistance, was separately cultured on the YPD medium, i.e., a medium having no agar in the YPD agar medium at 30°C for 4 to 8 hours. Each cultured medium was mixed together and incubated at 30°C until zygote was produced. The zygotes formed were isolated with a micromanipulator and cultured. Colony was formed on an agar medium plate containing maltose as a sugar source and the same agar medium was over laid to have it fermented. A colony which was able to produce the largest amount of CO₂ therearound was selected, and was cultured in a liquid medium containing molasses as a sugar source. Cells obtained were frozen at -20°C for 7 days. Cells after being thawed were allowed to ferment in a liquid fermenting medium containing maltose as a sugar source and a strain which was able to produce the largest amount of CO₂ was selected. The selected cell was mixed with non-sugar dough to prepare frozen dough. The dough was thawed and a strain which was able to produce a large amount of CO₂ was selected.

Thus, the present diploid hybrid strain, Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY-3 strain was obtained.

Example 2 Fermentative ability of non-sugar dough

Each strain was allowed to ferment in dough defined below at 30°C for 2 hours and the CO₂ produced every 10 minutes for this period was measured as shown in the drawing attached.

Composition of non-sugar dough

flour (NISSHIN SEIFUN, Japan trademark "Camelia" (bread making	
protein flour}	20 g
salt	0.3 g
yeast	0.4 g
water (Shizuoka prefecture, Ohito-cho)	13 ml

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Table 1

	CO ₂ production
ordinary bakers' yeast	78 ml
yeast for non-sugar dough	152 ml
FTY-3 strain	161 ml
freeze-resistant yeast	82 ml
FTY (FRI 413)	32 ml
Notes:	

* Ordinary bakers' yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae 237NG (product name "45 Yeast", manufactured by Toyo Jozo Co., Ltd.).
 * Yeast for non-sugar dough; Saccharomyces cerevisiae KB-3 (FERM BP 2742) (product name "45 Red Yeast", manufactured by Toyo Jozo Co., Ltd.).
 * Freeze-resistant yeast; a product marketed in Japan.
 * FTY (FRI 413); Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY (FRI-413) (FERM BP 2743).

The same was applied to hereinafter.

Example 3 Fermentative ability of non-sugar dough and dough with a moderate sugar level

Each strain was fermented in two varieties of dough with the following composition, i.e. dough with a low sugar level (sugar content, 5 % based on flour) and dough with a moderate sugar level (sugar content, 20 % based on flour) at 30 °C for 2 hours. CO₂ produced for this period was measured as shown in Table 2.

Composition		
	Dough with a low sugar level	Dough with a moderate sugar level
flour (same above)	20 g	20 g
salt	0.3 g	0.3 g
sugar	1 g	4 g
yeast	0.4 g	0.4 g
water (same above)	12.4 ml	10 ml

Table 2

	CO ₂ production in dough with a low sugar level	CO ₂ production in dough with a moderate sugar level
ordinary bakers' yeast	125 ml	220 ml
yeast for non-sugar dough	132 ml	195 ml
FTY-3 strain	136 ml	215 ml
freeze-resistant yeast	120 ml	200 ml

A strain FTY-3 showed weaker fermentative ability in dough with a high sugar level than in non-sugar dough and dough with a moderate sugar level.

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Example 4 Freeze-resistance (non-sugar dough)

The non-sugar dough shown in Example 2 was fermented at 30 °C for 60 minutes and frozen at -20 °C for 7 days. After being thawed at 30 °C for 30 minutes, the resulting dough was fermented at 38 °C for 60 minutes and CO₂ produced was measured as shown in Table 3.

Table 3

	CO ₂ production before freezing	CO ₂ production after thawing
ordinary bakers' yeast	85 ml	35 ml
yeast for non-sugar dough	105 ml	40 ml
FTY-3 strain	108 ml	88 ml
freeze-resistant yeast	82 ml	65 ml

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Example 5 Freeze-resistance (dough with a low sugar level)

The dough with a low sugar level shown in Example 3 was fermented at 30 °C for 60 minutes and frozen at -20 °C for 7 days. After being thawed at 30 °C for 30 minutes, the resulting dough was fermented at 30 °C for 120 minutes. CO₂ produced in the latter fermentation was measured as shown in Table 4.

Table 4

	CO ₂ production before freezing	CO ₂ production after thawing
ordinary bakers' yeast	140 ml	42 ml
yeast for non-sugar dough	150 ml	45 ml
FTY-3 strain	154 ml	118 ml
freeze-resistant yeast	142 ml	85 ml

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Example 6 Shelf life of yeast

CO₂ produced of the bakers' yeast for non-sugar dough was measured and that of a strain FTY-3, immediately after production thereof and after 4 days storage at 25 °C. The results are shown in Table 3.

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Table 5

	CO ₂ production immediately after production	CO ₂ production after storage
yeast for non-sugar dough	150 ml	90 ml
FTY-3 strain	161 ml	142 ml

Example 7 Sporulation and germination ratio

Each loopful strain as in Example 2 was thinly inoculated on the YM agar medium plate (10 ml per sterilized petri dish of 85 mm diameter) using a flame-sterilized loop and precultured at 30°C for 24 hours. The resulting each strain was again thinly inoculated on the Sharman's agar medium plate (10 ml per sterilized petri dish of 85 mm diameter) using a flame-sterilized loop and incubated at 25°C for 7 days.

The strain each was subsequently stained according to the Möller's method in "Classification and Identification of Yeast", pp. 17 - 18, Hiroshi Iizuka and Shoji Goto ed., published by Tokyo University Press, on March 21, 1969. The number of sporulating ascus every 100 cells was measured under a microscope.

Loopful cells each having sporulation ascus were suspended in a filtered solution (2 ml) of a lytic enzyme (3 mg/ml Zymolyase-20T in 0.05 M Tris-HCl buffer, pH 7.5), in a sterilized tube (18 mm diameter).

The tubes were incubated at 30°C for 1 hour and centrifugated (3000 rpm) for 10 minutes. The obtained cells were washed twice with sterilized water and suspended in 2 ml of sterilized water.

Spores were isolated from the enzyme-treated cells with a micromanipulator and germinated at 30°C on the YNB agar medium plate, a synthetic medium for yeasts. One hundred spores were separated from asci having 4 spores each inside.

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YM agar medium (pH 5.6)

yeast extract (Lot. 012701, manufactured by
 Difco, Co. Ltd. 0.3 g
 glucose (special grade; manufactured by Wako
 Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) 1.0 g
 maltose extract (Lot. 0186015, manufactured
 by Difco, Co. Ltd.) 0.3 g
 peptone (Lot. 018802, manufactured by
 Difco, Co. Ltd.) 0.5 g
 agar (Lot. 014001, manufactured by Difco,
 Co. Ltd.) 2.0 g
 distilled water 100 ml

YNB agar medium (pH 5.6)

(Bacto-Yeast Nitrogen base in "Genetic experimental
 series, Vol. 3, Microbiological genetics research
 technique", pp. 186-188, Tatsuo Ishikawa ed.,
 published by Kyoritsu Press, Japan, on March 10,
 1982).

YEAST NITROGEN BASE (Lot. 760960, manufactured
 by Difco, Co. Ltd.) 0.67 g
 glucose (special grade, manufactured by Wako
 Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) 2.0 g
 agar (Lot. 014001, manufactured by Difco,
 Co. Ltd.) 2.0 g
 distilled water 100 ml

The sporulation ratio and germination ratio of spores obtained above are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

Strain	Sporulation ratio (%)	Germination ratio (%)
ordinary bakers' yeast	2	4
yeast for non-sugar dough	20	10
FTY-3 strain	14	< 1
freeze-resistant yeast	12	5
FTY (FRI 413)	2	8

The FTY-3 strain of the present invention as described above showed a characteristic that its

germination ratio of spores was so small in the YNB agar medium plate, a synthetic medium for yeasts, that the strain could be identified from other strains.

5 Example 8 Serological characteristic of FTY-3 strain

Rabbit antisera generated against FTY-3 strain as antigen were immunologically examined in relation to each yeast strain as in Example 2.

The preparation of antigen and antibody and that of specific antibody absorbed with yeast strains (237

10 NG, KB-3, FTY-3 strain) were explained hereinafter. The agglutination was assayed as in the following.

Antigen: FTY-3 strain was suspended in physiological saline to a final concentration of about 10^{10} cells/ml and heated at 80°C for 30 minutes followed by centrifugation (1000 rpm) for 5 minutes to obtain 50 ml of the supernatant.

Antibody: Japanese white 5 rabbits aged 6 weeks were each injected 1 ml of the above antigen solution

15 through ear vein using injectors. Additionally, 2 ml and 5 ml of the antigen solution were injected once and three times, respectively, with 4 days interval. On 8th day from the final immunization, each blood was taken out from carotid artery. Whole blood was centrifuged (3000 rpm) for 15 minutes to give about 20 ml of antiserum from each rabbit. Saturated ammonium sulfate solution (5 ml) was added to each antiserum (10 ml), and was kept at 5°C overnight and was centrifugated (5000 rpm) for 15 minutes. After each 20 precipitated γ -globulin was dissolved and dialyzed against physiological saline, it was adjusted to a final protein concentration of 20 mg/ml and designated as an antibody solution (A).

Specific antibody preparations absorbed with 237NG, KB-3 or FTY-3 strain: The ordinary bakers' yeast (300

mg each, Saccharomyces cerevisiae 237NG) was added to antibody solutions (A) (2 ml each), and reaction

25 was allowed to proceed at 5°C for 15 minutes. Supernatant obtained by centrifugation of the reaction solution was subjected to agglutination with the ordinary bakers' yeast, Saccharomyces cerevisiae 237NG. This process was repeated until no agglutination was observed. Subsequently, the resulting anti body solution was diluted with physiological saline to a final protein solution of 10 mg/ml (B).

Yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae KB-3) for non-sugar dough was used in place of the ordinary bakers' yeast to carry out the above procedure similarly. The resulting solution was adjusted to a protein solution of

30 10 mg/ml (C).

Furthermore, the antibody solution (C) was subjected to an absorption treatment with FTY-3 strain, and then, the protein concentration of the resulting antibody solution was adjusted to 10 mg/ml (D).

Procedures for agglutination test:

Each of the yeast cells was suspended in physiological saline to a concentration of about 10^9 cells/ml. The

35 suspension was divided to 40 μ l each per well of 96-well microtiter plates. Each antibody solution (A) or any one of antibody solutions (B) through (D) was added to wells at a volume of 40 μ l, separately, and shaken for 5 minutes. After these wells were kept to stand for 30 minutes, each well was examined in terms of the presence or absence of an agglutination mass. Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10 show the results of agglutination test using the antibody solution without absorption with yeast (A), the antibody solutions (B), (C) and (D), 40 respectively. Normal serum shown in tables represents the serum from rabbits with no treatment.

Table 7

(A)						
Sample	Antibody solutions					
	1	2	3	4	5	Normal serum
ordinary bakers' yeast	+	+	+	+	+	-
yeast for non-sugar dough	+	+	+	+	+	-
FTY-3 strain	+	+	+	+	+	-
freeze-resistant yeast	+	+	+	+	+	-
FTY (FRI 413)	+	+	+	+	+	-

Table 8

(B)							
Sample	Antibody solutions						
	1	2	3	4	5	Normal serum	
ordinary bakers' yeast yeast for non-sugar dough FTY-3 strain freeze-resistant yeast FTY (FRI 413)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	+	+	+	-	-	-

15

Table 9

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(C)							
Sample	Antibody solutions						
	1	2	3	4	5	Normal serum	
ordinary bakers' yeast yeast for non-sugar dough FTY-3 strain freeze-resistant yeast FTY (FRI 413)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	+	+	+	-	+	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	+	+	+	-	-	-

25

30

Table 10

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(D)							
Sample	Antibody solutions						
	1	2	3	4	5	Normal serum	
ordinary bakers' yeast yeast for non-sugar dough FTY-3 strain freeze-resistant yeast FTY (FRI 413)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Example 9 Baking test

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Example 9 Baking test

1 French bread

5	Composition	
	flour (same above)	100 g
10	yeast	4 g
	yeast foods (Toyo Jozo, trade name "Amila")	0.1 g
15	malt extract (SANKYO FOODS, Japan, trade name "Sankyo Malt Ekisu B ₂ ")	0.3 g
20	salt	2 g
	water (same above)	63 ml

25	Procedure (Straight dough method)	
	fermentation time	60 min.
30	dividing	100 g
	bench time	20 min.
	freezing after molding at -20°C	
	thawing	30°C, 60 min.
35	proofing	20°C, 60 min.
	baking	230°C, 15 min.

Table 11

	Bread volume			
	non-freezing	frozen for 7 days	frozen for 14 days	
45	yeast for non-sugar dough	350 ml	270 ml	250 ml
	FTY-3 strain	360 ml	310 ml	300 ml
50	freeze-resistant yeast	310 ml	280 ml	275 ml

2 A white bread (sugar content: 5 % based on flour)

Composition

5	flour (same above)	100 g
	yeast	4 g
10	yeast foods (same above)	0.1 g
	fat	5 g
	sugar	5 g
15	salt	2 g
	water (same above)	65 ml

Procedure (straight dough method)

20	fermentation time	40 min.
	dividing	50 g
25	freezing after molding at	-20°C
	thawing	30°C, 90 min.
	proofing	38°C, 40 min.
	baking	200°C, 35 min.

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Table 12

	Bread volume			
	non-freezing	frozen for 7 days	frozen for 14 days	
35	yeast for non-sugar dough	285 ml	180 ml	145 ml
	FTY-3 strain	290 ml	265 ml	230 ml
40	freeze-resistant yeast	280 ml	230 ml	195 ml

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3 Butter roll (sugar content: 10 % based on flour)

Composition

5	flour (same above)	100 g
10	yeast	4 g
	yeast foods (same above)	0.1 g
	fat	10 g
15	sugar	10 g
	whole egg	10 g
	salt	1.5 g
	water (same above)	48 ml

Procedure (straight dough method)

20	fermentation time	45 min.
25	dividing	50 g
	first bench time	10 min.
	second bench time	10 min.
30	molding	
	freezing after molding at -20°C	
	thawing	30°C, 30 min.
	proofing	38°C, 80 % humidity, 40 min.
35	baking	200°C, 10 min.

Table 13

	Bread volume			
	non-freezing	frozen for 7 days	frozen for 14 days	
40	yeast for non-sugar dough	255 ml	185 ml	130 ml
45	FTY-3 strain	270 ml	255 ml	240 ml
50	freeze-resistant yeast	250 ml	220 ml	170 ml

4 Buns (sugar content: 15 % based on flour)

Composition

5	flour (same above)	100 g.
	skim milk	3 g
10	yeast	4 g
	whole egg	8 g
15	yeast food (same above)	0.1 g
	fat	8 g
	sugar	15 g
	salt	1.3 g
	water (same above)	50 ml

Procedure (straight dough method)

20	fermentation time	40 min.
	dividing	50 g
25	bench time	15 min.
	freezing after molding at -20°C	
	thawing	30°C, 30 min.
	proofing	38°C, 50 min.
30	baking	200°C, 10 min.

Table 14

		Bread volume		
		non-freezing	frozen for 7 days	frozen for 14 days
40	yeast for non-sugar dough	280 ml	250 ml	240 ml
	FTY-3 strain	282 ml	278 ml	273 ml
	freeze-resistant yeast	270 ml	265 ml	260 ml

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5 Buns (sugar content: 20 % based on flour)

Composition

5	flour (same above)	100 g,
10	skim milk	3 g
15	yeast	5 g
20	whole egg	8 g
25	yeast food (same above)	0.1 g
30	fat	8 g
35	sugar	20 g
40	salt	1.3 g
45	water (same above)	48 ml

Procedure (straight dough method)

20	fermentation time	60 min.
25	dividing	50 g
30	bench time	15 min.
35	freezing after molding at -20°C	
40	thawing	30°C, 30 min.
45	proofing	38°C, 50 min.
	baking	200°C, 10 min.

Table 15

	Bread volume			
	non-freezing	frozen for 7 days	frozen for 14 days	
40	yeast for non-sugar dough	300 ml	265 ml	242 ml
45	FTY-3 strain	293 ml	292 ml	290 ml
	freeze-resistant yeast	276 ml	270 ml	265 ml

According to the present invention, high-quality frozen bread dough having non-sugar for French bread and bread crumb and white bread having up to a moderate sugar level (sugar content: 0 to 20 % based on flour) may be provided.

Furthermore, non-sugar dough containing the diploid hybrid strain according to the present invention has longer storage life than the same dough containing the conventional yeasts. Accordingly, the present yeast or dough containing the same is convenient when stored or transported.

55 Claims

1. A diploid hybrid strain characterized by at least having strong fermentative ability of non-sugar bread

dough and strong freeze-resistance, which is obtained by conjugation between a haploid yeast strain obtained from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae which has at least strong fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough and a haploid yeast strain obtained from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae which has weak fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough but strong freeze-resistance.

5 2. The diploid hybrid strain according to claim 1, wherein the diploid hybrid strain is Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY-3 (FERM BP-2326).

3. Frozen bread dough containing at least a bread dough composition and the diploid hybrid strain according to claim 1.

10 4. Frozen bread dough according to claim 3, wherein sugar added to the bread dough composition is 0 to 20 % based on flour.

Claims for the following Contracting State: ES

15 1. Process for obtaining a diploid hybrid strain having strong fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough and strong freeze-resistance, comprising carrying out a conjugation between a haploid yeast strain obtained from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae which has at least strong fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough and a haploid yeast strain obtained from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae which has weak fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough but strong freeze-resistance.

20 2. The process according to claim 1, wherein the diploid hybrid strain is Saccharomyces cerevisiae FTY-3 (FERM BP-2326).

3. Frozen bread dough containing at least a bread dough composition and a diploid hybrid strain having strong fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough and strong freeze-resistance, which is obtained by conjugaison between a haploid yeast strain obtained from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae which has at least strong fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough and a haploid yeast strain obtained from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae which has weak fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough but strong freeze-resistance.

25 4. Frozen bread dough according to claim 3, wherein sugar added to the bread dough composition is 0 to 20 % by weight based on flour.

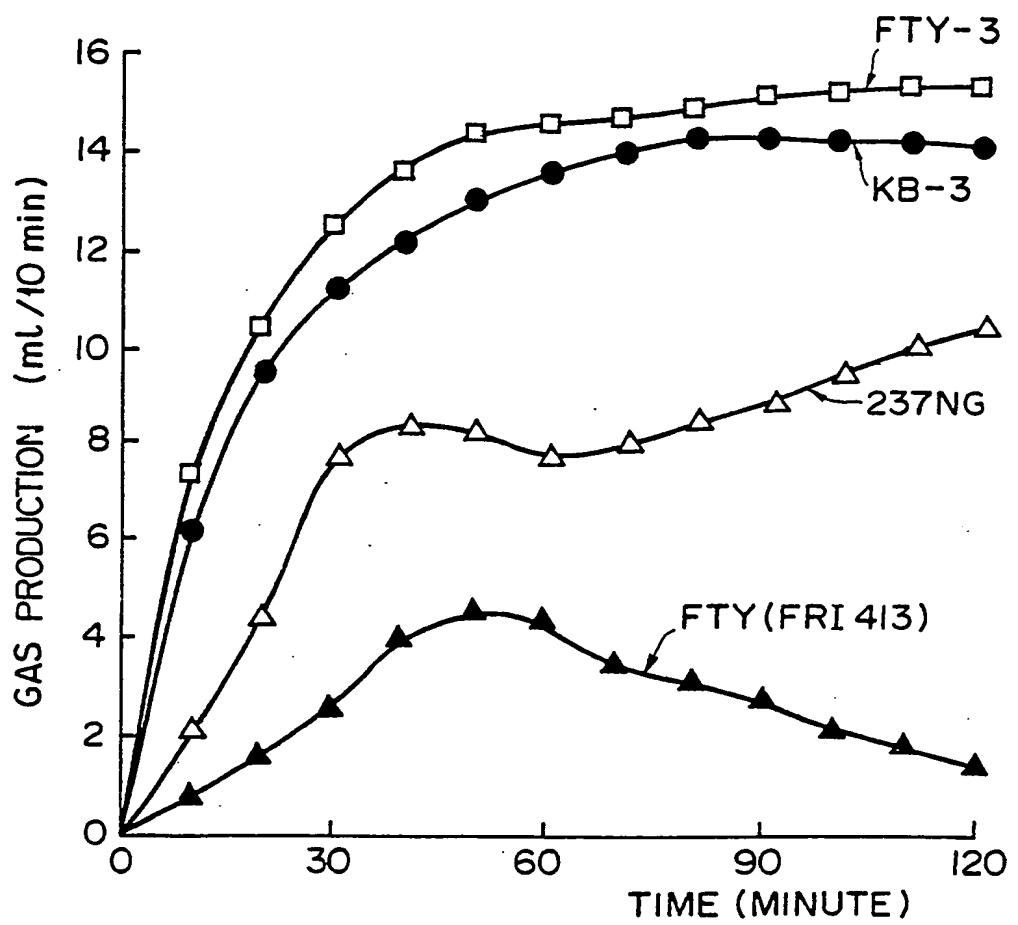
30 5. Process for preparing frozen bread dough comprising mixing a bread dough composition and a diploid hybrid strain having strong fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough and strong freeze-resistance, which is obtained by conjugaison between a haploid yeast strain obtained from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae which has at least strong fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough and a haploid yeast strain obtained from germination of spores from a diploid yeast strain belonging to Saccharomyces cerevisiae which has weak fermentative ability of non-sugar bread dough but strong freeze-resistance.

35 6. Process according to claim 5, comprising adding sugar to the bread dough composition in an amount of 0 to 20% by weight based on the flour of the composition.

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European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 90 40 0634

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X, D	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 13, no. 119 (C-579)[3467], 23rd March 1989; & JP-A-63 294 778 (KANEKA FUCHI CHEM. IND. CO., LTD) 01-12-1988 * Abstract * ---	1-6	C 12 N 1/18 A 21 D 8/04
A	US-A-4 547 374 (Y. NAKATOMI et al.) * Claims; figure 1; column 1, line 1 - column 35 * -----	1-6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			A 21 D C 12 N
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	14-06-1990	COUCKE A.O.M.	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			

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